



How to build and test yourself the
BingoFuel Reactor by JL Naudin

How to build yourself the BingoFuel Reactor v1.1

created on April 2, 2003 - JLN Labs - Last update April 22, 2003

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You will find in this page all the details for building and testing yourself the BingoFuel Reactor v1.1.

The BingoFuel Reactor v1.1 uses common parts which can be found easily in any plumbing shops, no machining and special tools are required. The main part used is a simple water filtration unit with its anti-scale cartridge (see the photo below).



Water filtration unit
"Apic Monofilter"



Anti-Scale cartridge
for "Apic Monofilter"



a female cap
20 x 27

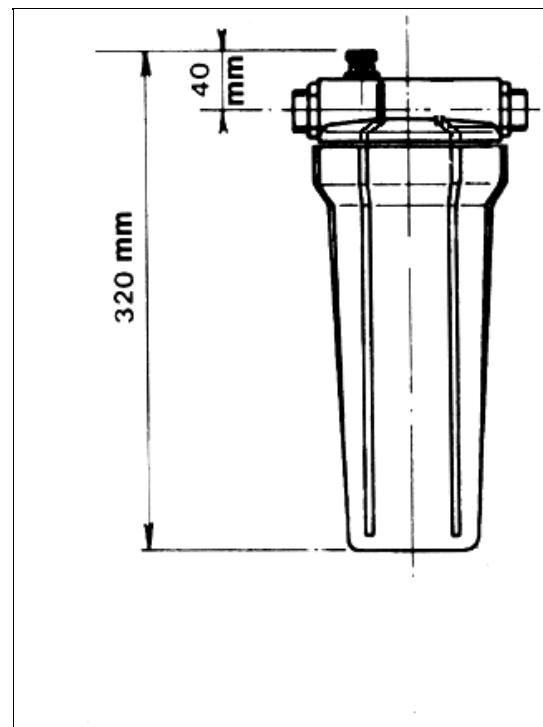


male-male adapter
20x27



a male cap
20 x 27

BingoFuel Reactor v1.1 - The components for the reactor and and reaction chamber
(c) 2003 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com - <http://www.jnlabs.org>





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Step 1 : remove the purge valve (the red button) from the head of the water filtration unit.



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Step 2 : put the 20x27 brass cap at the input and the 20x27 female-female adapter on the device at the output
as shown in the pictures above



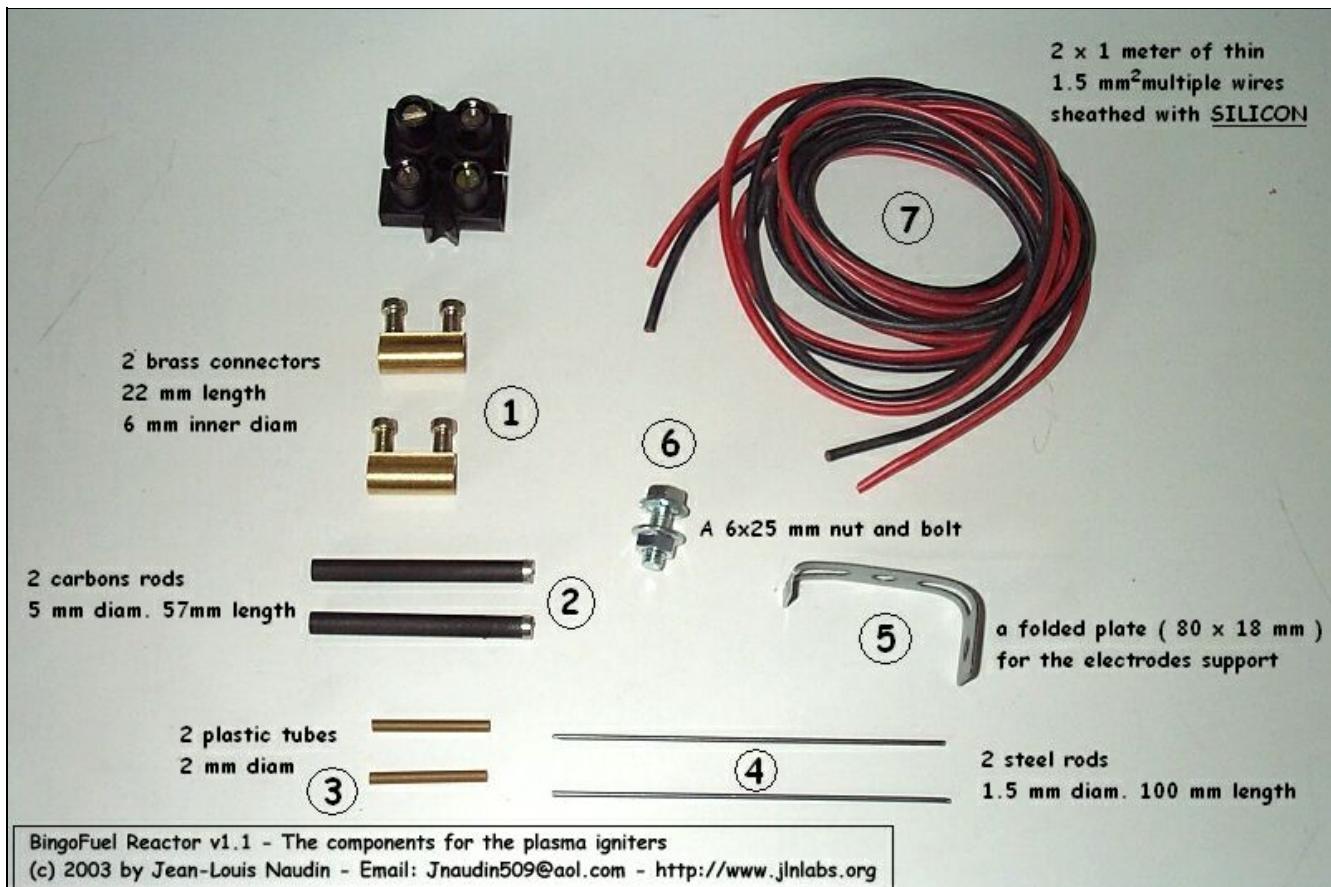
(c) 2003 JL Naudin

Step 3 : drill a small hole into the 20x27 female cap and put a silicon tube with an adapter on the cap, and then screw the cap on the output of the head of the device



Step 4 : Take the anti-scale cartridge and remove the bottom plastic grid and then all the crystals inside the cartridge.

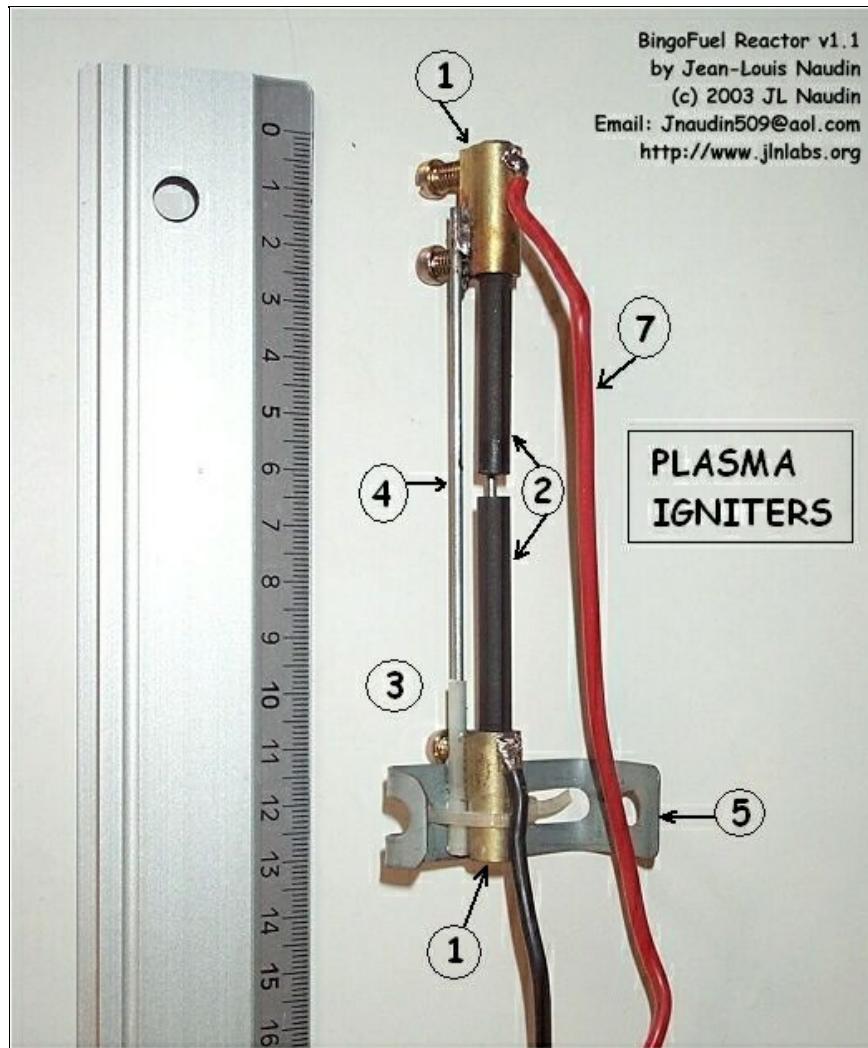
Below, all the components required for building the plasma reaction chamber.



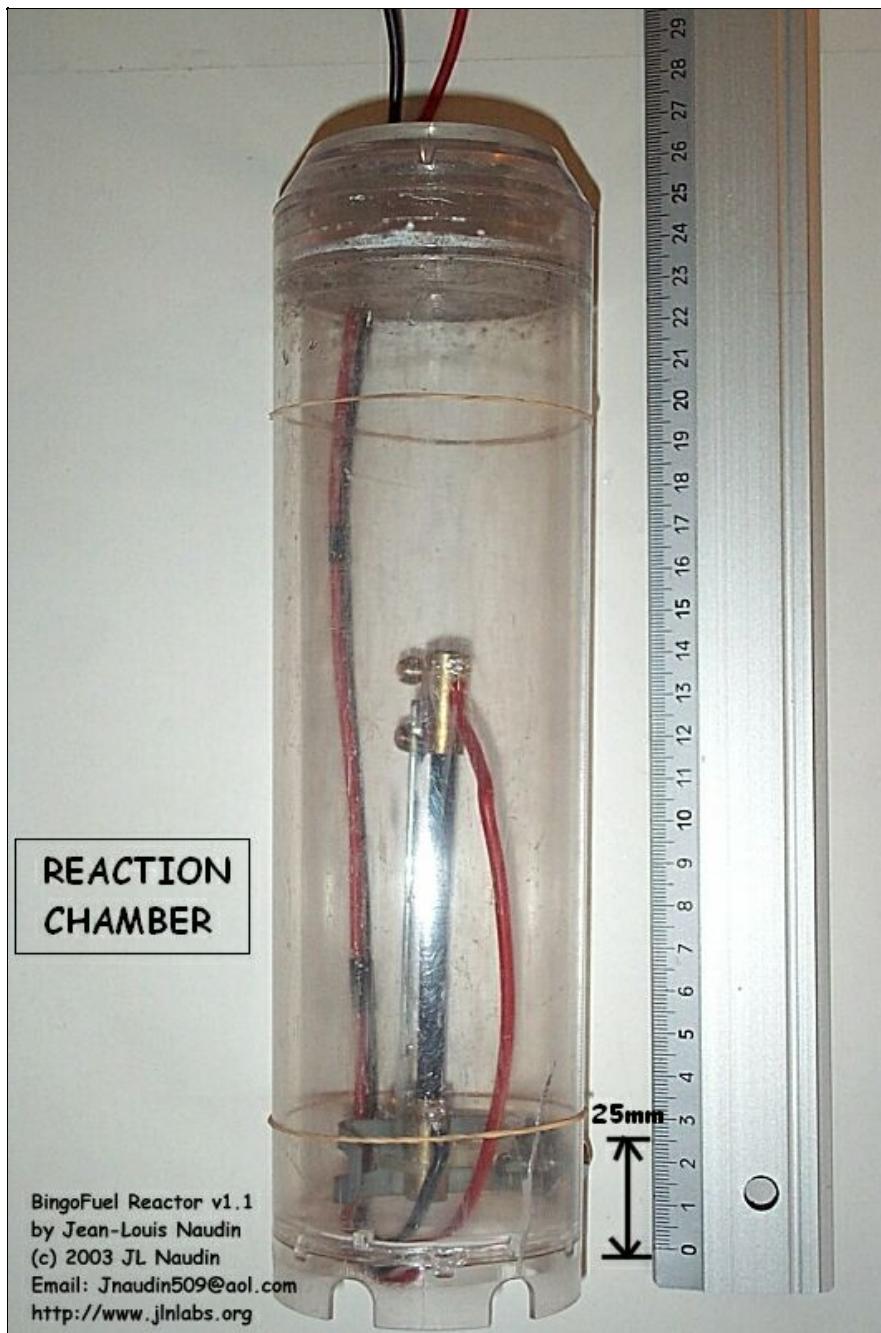
BingoFuel Reactor v1.1 - The components for the plasma igniters
(c) 2003 by Jean-Louis Naudin - Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com - <http://www.jlnlabs.org>

Note : You must use two multiple thin wires cables (1.5 mm²) sheathed with silicon due to the overheating of the wire produced by the strong current flow.





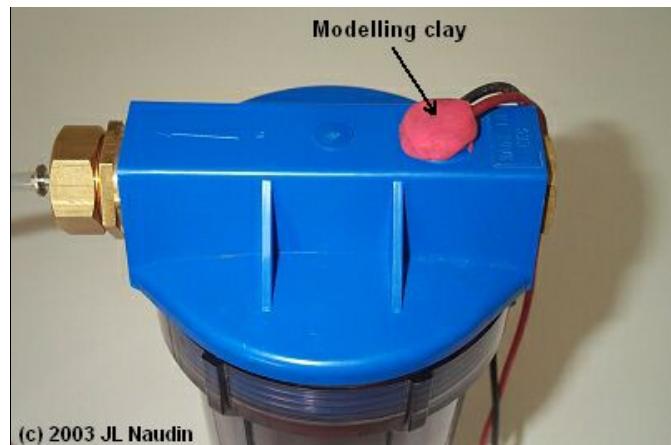
Step 5 : Mount all the components as shown in the photo above



Step 6 : Drill a 6 mm diameter hole at 25 mm from the bottom of the plastic cartridge, then fix the plasma igniters with a 6x25 mm nut and a bolt as shown in the photo above



Step 7 : Place the reaction chamber into the transparent tank then fill the reactor with ordinary tap water



Step 8 : Put modelling clay to close the hole around the electrical wires.

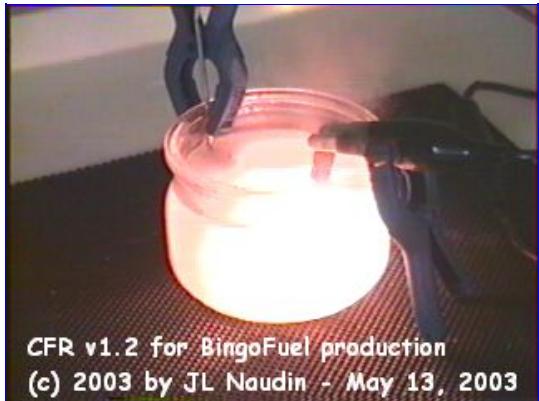


Notes from Jean-Louis Naudin : The BingoFuel Reactor v1.1 is only a demonstrator, this is a proof of concept device which shows that the device works really. This version is able to produce a great amount of synthetic gas during some minutes. A new version of the BingoFuel Reactor is under development, this version (v2.0) will be able to run for a long time without tuning and adjustment...

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See also :





[The CFR for producing BingoFuel...](#)

CFR v1.2 for BingoFuel production
(c) 2003 by JL Naudin - May 13, 2003

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A 5HP Electrical Generator fully powered with the BingoFuel Reactor

created on April 2, 2003 - JLN Labs - Last update April 18, 2003

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On April 15th, 2003, an Electrical Generator powered with a 5HP (160 cm³) 4-stroke combustion engine (a Honda GC160) has been tested successfully with the *BingoFuel Reactor*. The 5HP combustion engine has been fully powered with synthetic gas produced by the *BingoFuel Reactor*.

The Electrical Generator tested with the *BingoFuel Reactor* is a Ranger2500 from SDMO (see below) :

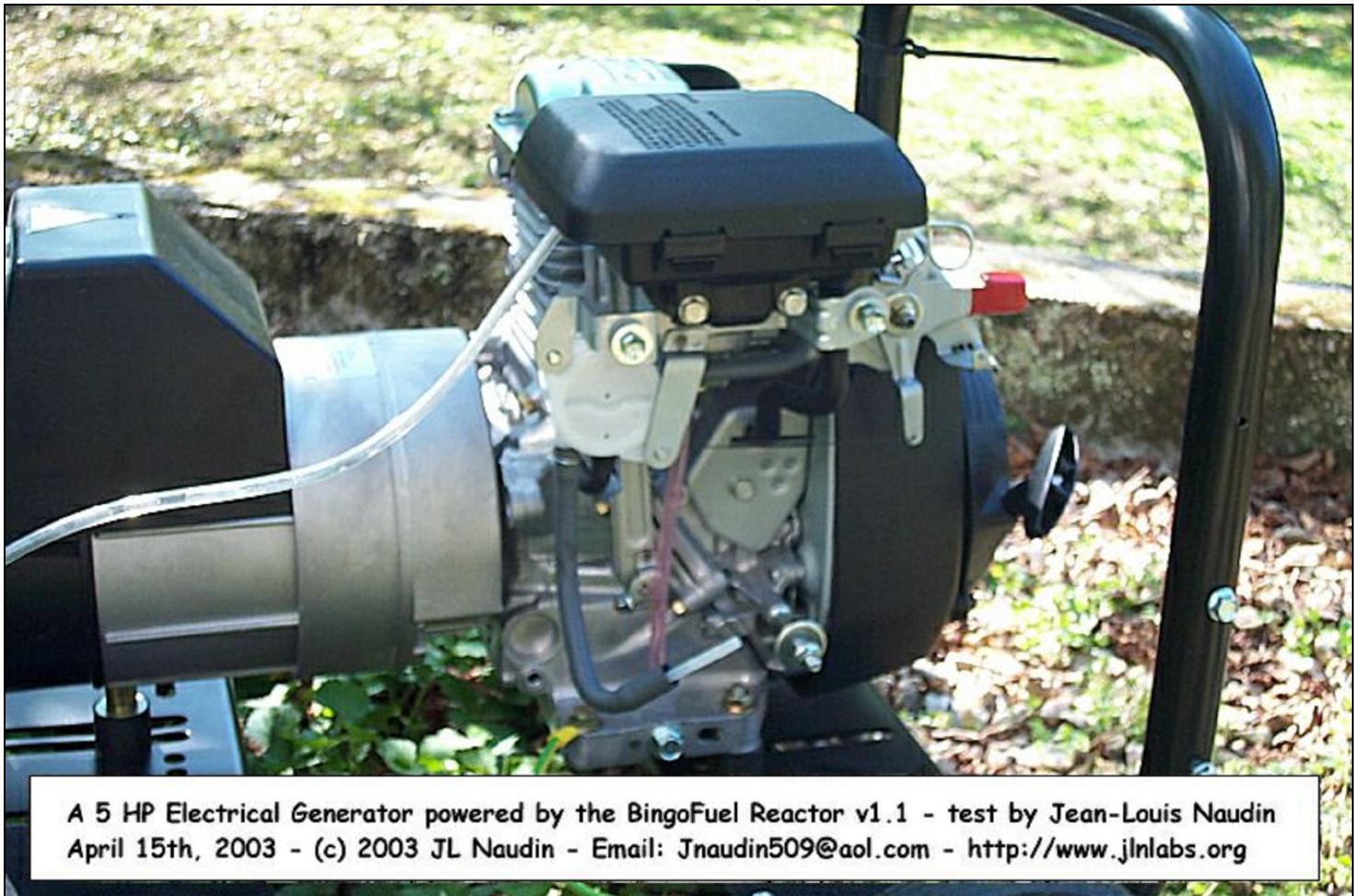


GROUPES ÉLECTROGÈNES MONOPHASÉS

Type	50 Hz		Moteur						Alternateur		Options								
	Puissance max kW	kVA	Marque	Type	Sécurité huile	Démarrage électrique	HP 3600 tr/mn	Aléatome	Réserve	930V Disjoncteur	Niveau sonore CEE Lwa	dB(A) @ 7 m	Dimensions L x l x h cm	Poids Kg	Kit bricolage	Dipositeur	Quick Lock	Cm. Cordon	Câble de dém. auto
RANGER™ 2500	2,1	2,6	Honda OHC	GC 160	•	x	5	2,2	2	•	98	75	58x46x44	30	x	x	x	x	x

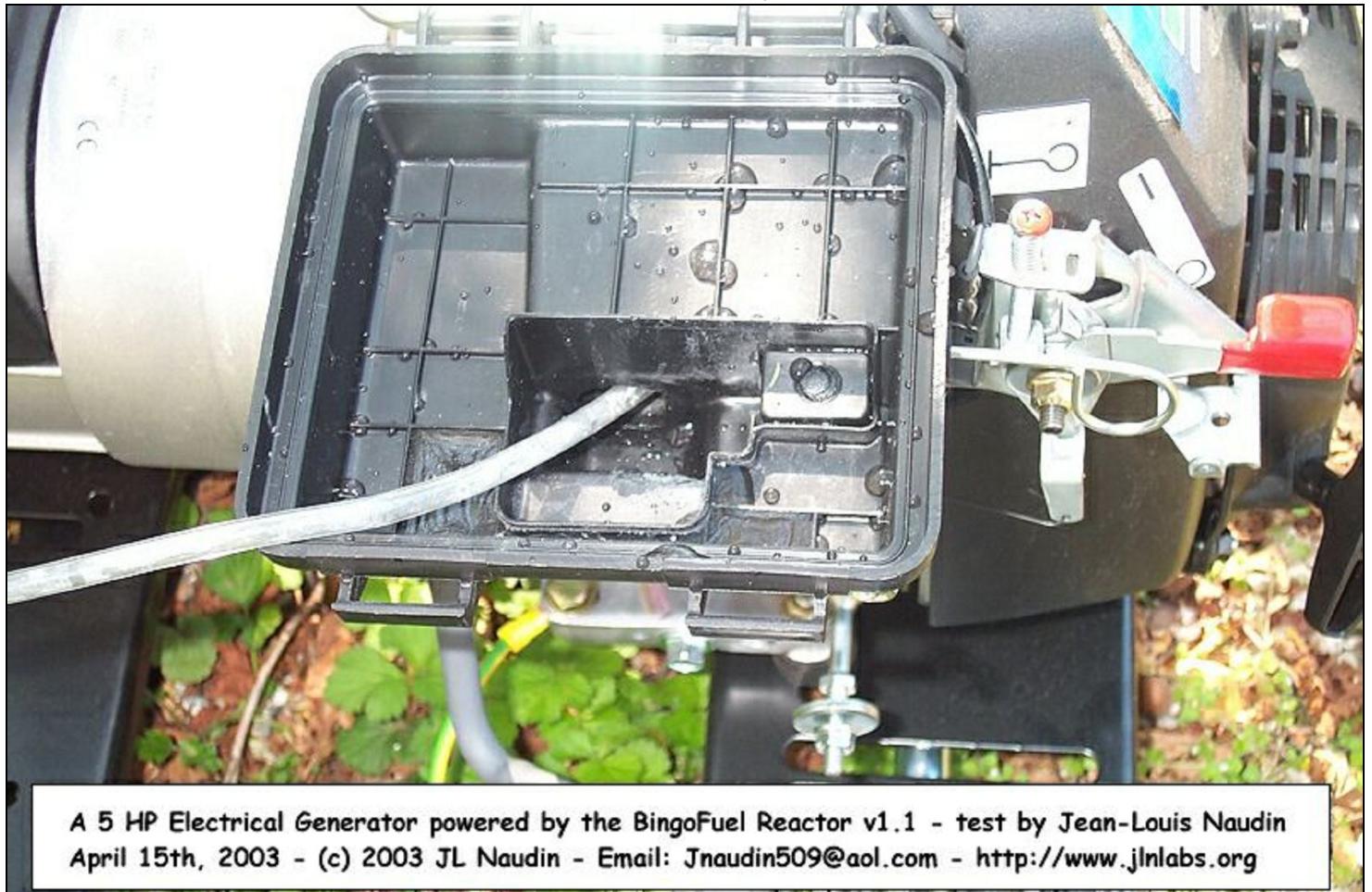
ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS	
MODEL	HONDA GC160
Type	4-stroke, overhead camshaft single cylinder
Total Displacement	160 cm ³ (9.8 cu in)
Bore & Stroke	64 x 50 mm (2.5 x 2.0 in)
Max Horsepower (Gross)	3.7 kw ¹ (5.0hp) at 3,600 rpm
Max Torque (Gross)	10.3 N·m (1.05 kgf·m, 7.6 lbf·ft) at 2,500 rpm
Compression Ratio	8.5: 1
Fuel Consumption	313 g/kWh (230 g/HPh, 0.51 lb/HPh)
Cooling System	Forced-air
Ignition System	Transistorized magneto ignition
Ignition Timing	20° B.T.D.C
Spark Plug	BPR6ES (NGK)
Carburetor	Horizontal type, butterfly valve
Air Cleaner	Dry (paper) type
Governor	Centrifugal mechanical governor
Lubricating System	Splash
Oil Capacity	0.58 lt (0.61 US qt, 0.55 Imp qt)
Recommended operating ambient temperature	-15°C to 40°C (5°F to 104°F)
Starting System	Recoil starter
Stopping System	ignition primary circuit ground
Fuel Used	Automotive unleaded gasoline (minimum 86 pump octane)
Fuel tank capacity	2.0 lt (0.53 US gal, 0.44 imp gal)
P.T.O. Shaft Rotation	Counterclockwise (viewed from P.T.O. side)





A 5 HP Electrical Generator powered by the BingoFuel Reactor v1.1 - test by Jean-Louis Naudin
April 15th, 2003 - (c) 2003 JL Naudin - Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com - <http://www.jlnlabs.org>

Photo above: The fuel tank (not used here) has been completely removed for this test.



A 5 HP Electrical Generator powered by the BingoFuel Reactor v1.1 - test by Jean-Louis Naudin
April 15th, 2003 - (c) 2003 JL Naudin - Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com - <http://www.jlnlabs.org>

Photo above: The air filter has been removed and the synthetic gas output is directly placed at the carburettor input.

Tests results with the BingoFuel Reactor v1.1



A 5 HP Electrical Generator powered by the BingoFuel Reactor v1.1 - test by Jean-Louis Naudin
April 15th, 2003 - (c) 2003 JL Naudin - Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com - <http://www.jlnlabs.org>



A 5 HP Electrical Generator powered by the BingoFuel Reactor v1.1 - test by Jean-Louis Naudin
April 15th, 2003 - (c) 2003 JL Naudin - Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com - <http://www.jlnlabs.org>

Two tests runs have been conducted successfully, in all the cases the 5HP engine has worked without any problem.

See the video of the 5HP engine fully powered with the BingoFuel Reactor

To see the video, the free downloadable RealPlayer is required



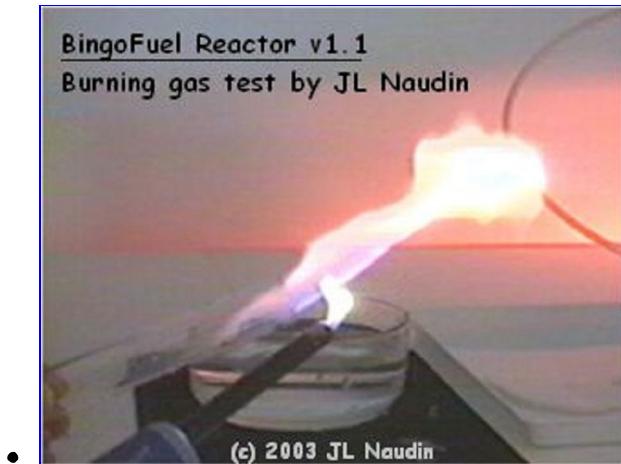
You may download free the RealPlayer 8 Basic at : <http://proforma.real.com/real/player/blackjack.html>



[Click on the picture above to see the video \(937 Kb \)](#)

Comments from JL Naudin : These tests are very encouraging and confirms fully that the synthetic gas generated by the *BingoFuel Reactor* can be used as fuel for a common combustion engine...

See also the previous tests :

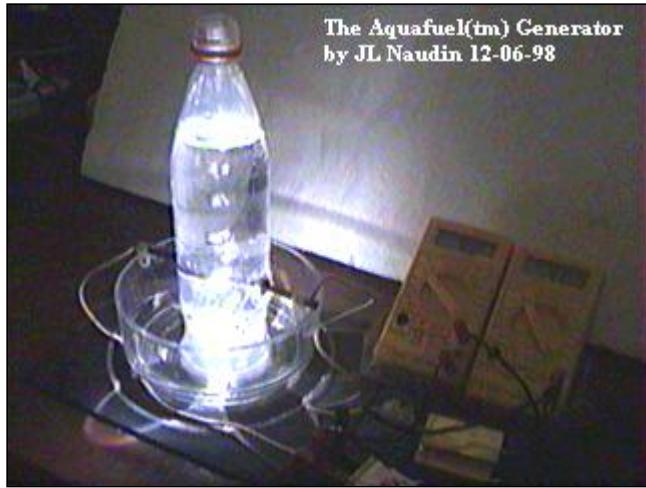


[Burning gas tests generated by the *BingoFuel Reactor*](#)

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The Aquafuel(tm) Generator
by JL Naudin 12-06-98

The AquaFuel® generator

How to generate gas from water for use as Fuel

created on 12-06-98 - **JLN Labs** - last update on 04-03-2003

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**On 12-06-98, I have built and reproduced successfully a very simple AquaFuel™ generator:
The AquaFuel™ is fully based on the Hilliary Eldridge patent [US 603,058 "Electrical Retort"](#)
[granted on April 26, 1898.](#)**

This is a non fossil combustible gas which is produced by an electric discharge of carbon arcs within distilled, fresh, salt or other types of water, thus being essentially composed of Hydrogen, Oxygen, Carbon and their compounds.

Today, there are a lot of names for this synthetic gas such as Aquafuel™, Aqualene™, Magnegas™, TrueFuel™, Carbo-hydrogen™....

AquaFuel: An example of the emerging new energies and the new methods for their scientific study

Author: Ruggero Maria Santilli

Comments: 22 pages, Texture

Report-no: TTL-98-004

Subj-class: General Physics

Journal-ref: Hadronic Journal Supplement, Vol. 13, pp. 1-22, 1998

In this paper we initiate studies of the emerging new forms of energy by using as a representative example the new combustible gas called AquaFuel, discovered and patented by William H. Richardson, jr., whose rights are now owned by Toups Technology Licensing, Inc. (TTL), of Largo, Florida. In essence, AquaFuel is a new energy converter capable of transforming Carbon and water into a new combustible gas via an electric discharge. We show that AquaFuel can be produced easily, safely and rapidly in large amounts, and exhibits greatly reduced emission pollutants as compared to fossil fuels of current use. Despite its simplicity,

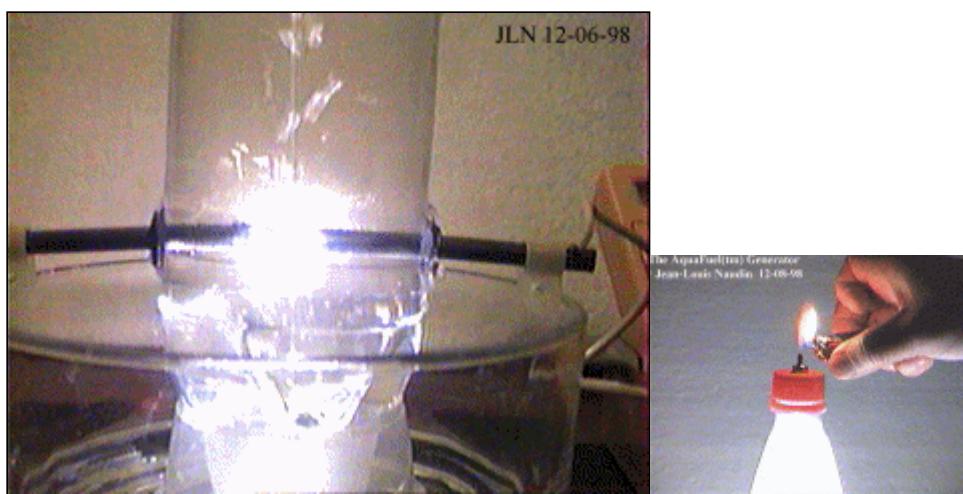
the chemical and physical characteristics of AquaFuel are largely unknown at this writing. We then review nine basic experimental measurements which are necessary for a scientific appraisal of AquaFuel. We outline the limitations of quantum mechanics and chemistry for the treatment of {it new} forms of energy, namely, energies which by definition should be {it beyond} said theories. We finally point out the availability of broader theories specifically constructed for the study of new energies and point out available applications.

Link to this paper : <http://arxiv.org/abs/physics/9805031>

This generator produces a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen (COH_2) and this is a gas which burns very cleanly in oxygen or air, and it can be used as fuel for an internal combustion engine. When burned, COH_2 produces carbon dioxide and water vapor, so it generates very little, if any, pollution to the environment.

Below, an analysis of this gas conducted by the NASA :

Hydrogen	46.483 %
Carbon Dioxide	9.329
Ethylene	0.049
Ethane	0.005
Acetylene	0.616
Oxygen	1.164
Nitrogen	3.818
Methane	0.181
Carbon Monoxide	38.370
Total	100.015



This simple experiment is only for testing purposes and only for a proof of the concept. This small generator can't be used for a long working period and it must be used only for demonstration.

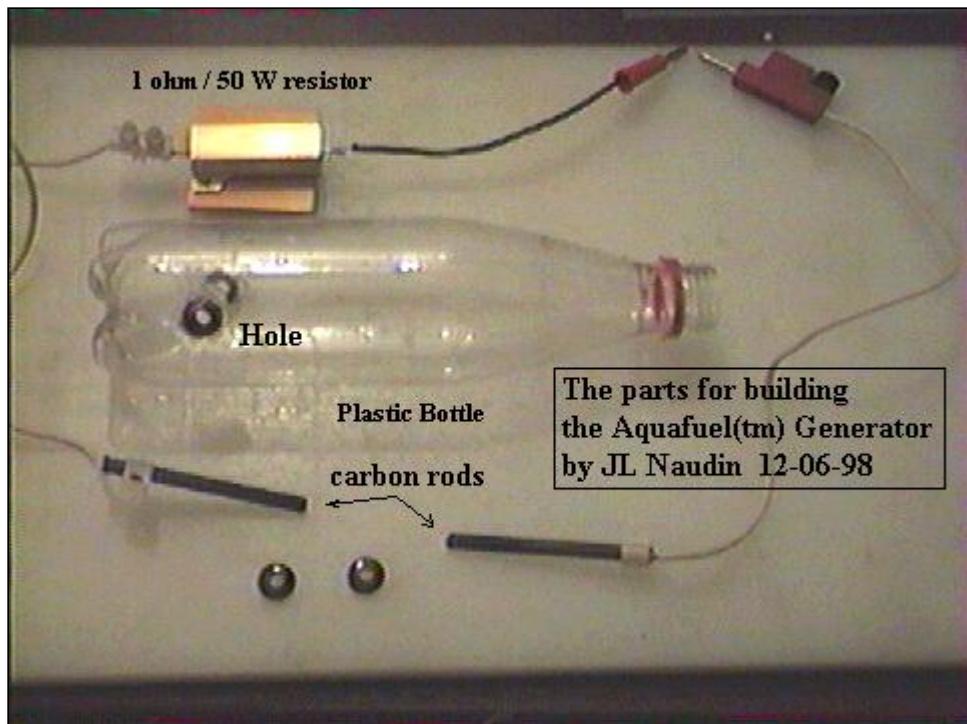
You need to get very few materials and it is very simple to build and test it....

Be Carefull, this device generates an explosive gas, you must conduct this test in a well ventiled room or better in open air, you must not smoke during the test.. Don't forget that the carbon monoxide (CO) is a very toxic gas, so never breath this gas before burning it. This experiment is not intended for the inexperienced. User of

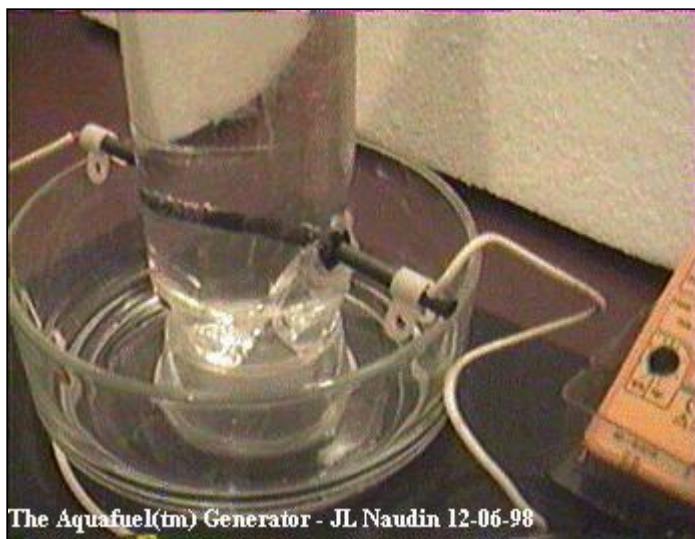
this document should be very carefull to try anything out ! If you do it the risk of any results is just yours. I take no responsibility of anything that might happen, let it be of a wrong information or anything else.

You need only to get :

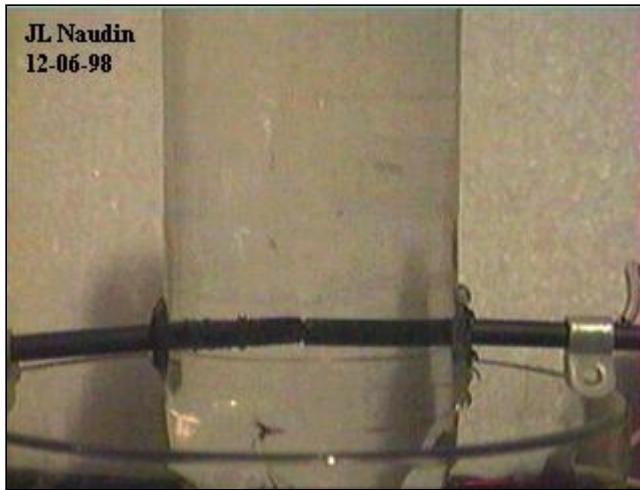
- A little plastic soda bottle,
- two carbon rods (70mm length, 6mm diam)
- one 1 ohm 50Watts resistor
- a DC Power supply which is able to deliver 35v / 10A
- some wires, plugs and silicon cement.



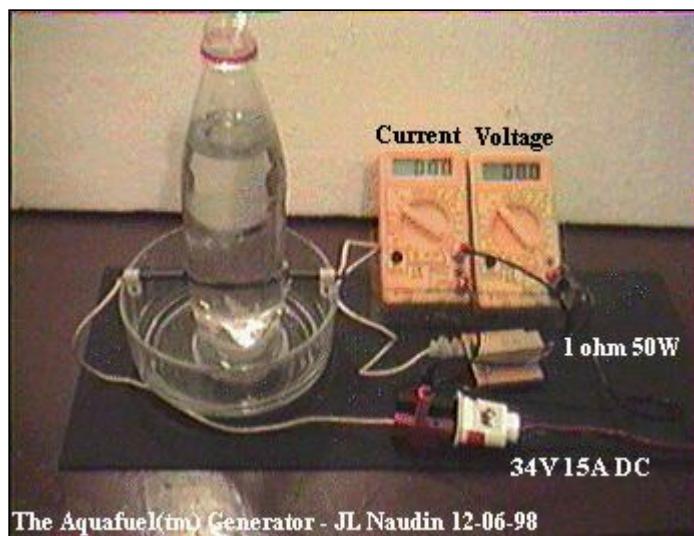
Very few material is needed.....



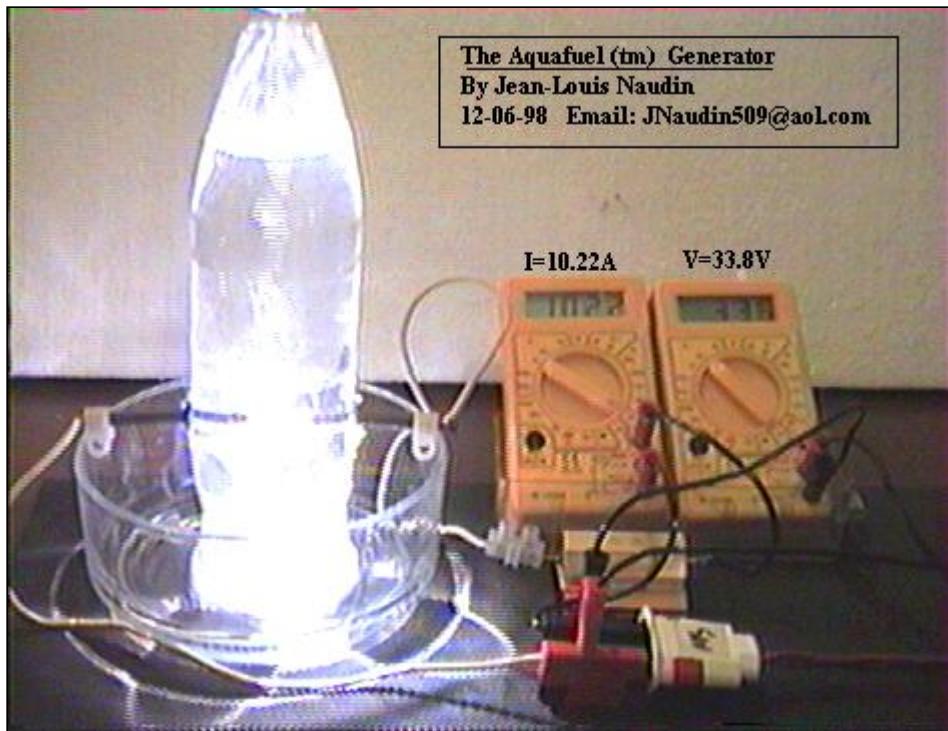
1) Drill two opposite holes (10mm diam) at 60mm from the bottom of the bottle and insert the carbon rods with a rubber washer and glue the washer with silicon cement. I suggest you to make one of the carbon rod into round shape. The two carbon rods must be just slightly in contact before you switch on (see below).



2) Connect the 1 ohm 50W resistor in serie with one of carbon rod and one pole of your DC power supply (set for 34V/15A DC), the other pole of your power supply is connected to the other carbon rod. You may add some additional multimeters for measuring the Current and the Voltage input. Fill up your generator with only distilled or fresh water.



3) Now, you are ready to produce AquaFuel™.....



The AquaFuel(tm) Generator
By Jean-Louis Naudin - 12-08-98



[Click here to see some animated videos of the AquaFuel\(tm\) generator in action](#)

You will see below some videos which show my AquaFuel(tm) in action and some personal comments.....



[click here to see the AquaFuel\(tm\) demo 1 \(277kb\)](#)



[click here to see the AquaFuel\(tm\) demo 2 \(90kb\)](#)

(if you don't have the RealPlayer 5.0, you may download it freely at :
<http://www.real.com/products/player/>)

[Some reference documents and web link :](#)

United States Patent 6,183,604 - Santilli - February - 6, 2001

Durable and efficient equipment for the production of a combustible and non-pollutant gas from underwater arcs and method therefor

Abstract

A system for producing a clean burning combustible gas comprising an electrically conductive first electrode and an electrically conductive second electrode. A motor coupled to the first electrode is adapted to move the first electrode with respect to the second electrode to continuously move the arc away from the plasma created by the arc. A water tight container for the electrodes is provided with a quantity of water within the tank sufficient to submerge the electrodes.

Inventors: Santilli; Ruggero Maria (Palm Harbor, FL)

Assignee: Hadronic Press, Inc. (Palm Harbor, FL)

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to durable and efficient equipment for the production of a combustible and non-pollutant gas from underwater arcs and method therefor and more particularly pertains to producing a combustible gas from the underwater arcing of electrodes moving with respect to each other.

[**Click here to see the full patent**](#)

[**Link to the MagneGas™ technology web site**](#)

United States Patent 6,217,713 - Lee , et al. - April 17, 2001

Process for producing aquafuel by using carbon fiber bundle electrodes

Abstract

The invention concerns a process for producing aquafuel by replacing conventional inflexible carbon bars with thin, flexible and tough carbon fiber bundles as consumptive electrodes which thereby can be sustainedly fed and can produce aquafuel continuously. Such carbon fiber bundle electrodes can be prepared by pultrusion, and electrodes may be further carbonized or graphitized in order to increase the conductivity and gas productivity thereof.

Inventors: Lee; Chi-Young (Hsin-Chu Hsien, TW); Chen; Swe-Kai (Hsin-Chu, TW); Tai; Nyan-Hwa (Hsin-Chu, TW)

Assignee: National Science Council of Republic of China (Taipei, TW)

Field of The Invention

The invention relates to a process for producing aquafuel by using carbon fiber bundle electrodes, and in particular, to a process for producing aquafuel by auto-feeding flexible carbon fiber bundle electrode in an electrolytic reaction, wherein said flexible carbon fiber bundle electrodes are formed by impregnating flexible, tough carbon fibers with a resin and said electrode can be used sustainedly in the electrolytic reaction of water under low voltage for a long period of time.

[**Click here to see the full patent**](#)

- ~~US 603,058 - Electrical Retort by Hilliary Eldridge April 26, 1898 (the TRUE original Aquafuel patent)~~
- [**US 5,159,900 - Method and means of generating gas from water for use as a fuel**](#) (Aquafuel Patent)
- [**US 5,417,817 - Biomass gasification process and apparatus**](#)

- [US 5,435,274 - Electrical Power Generation Without Harmful Emissions](#) (*Aquafuel Patent*)
- [US 5,692,459 - Pollution Free Vehicle Operation](#)
- [US 5,792,325 - Electric Arc Material Processing System](#) (*Aquafuel Patent*)
- [US 5,826,548 - Power Generation Without Harmful Emissions](#) (*Aquafuel Patent*)
- [US 6,299,738 - Fuel Gas production by underwater arcing](#) (*Aquafuel Patent*)
- [EP1227142 - Method and system for producing hydrogen from solid carbon materials and water](#)
- [Infinite Energy Vol.2, No9, 1996](#)
- [Infinite Energy Vol.2, No10, 1996](#)
- [Infinite Energy Vol.2, No11, 1997](#)
- [Infinite Energy Vol.4, No19, 1998](#)
- [Aqualux Corporation web site](#) (*disabled*)
- [MagneGas™ technology web site](#) from Hadronic Press Inc
- [A new fuel produced from water and carbon](#) by Alexander's Gaz and Oil production
- [Le gaz à l'eau \(gaz de houille\)](#)
- [The scientific research underlying Santilli's Plasm-Arc-Flow reactors, Magnegaz\(Tm\), and Magneliquids\(Tm\)](#) from IBR
- [AquaFuel](#) by the Morgan Energy Group
- [AquaFuel Vs Diesel](#), analysis the Morgan Energy Group
- [AquaFuel Vs Gasoline](#), analysis the Morgan Energy Group
- [The TrueFuel™ : Technical informations](#) by Advanced Energy Research Corporation
- [The Aquafuel™ is a trademark from Aqualux Corporation](#)
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